The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 28, 1860. NO. 23.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square (12 lines)	50	75	1 00
Two squares	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. FAST LINE	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. THROUGH	EASTWARD. FAST LINE	EASTWARD. MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32	
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24	
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09	
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57	
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43	
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35	
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28	
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11	
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03	
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53	
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48	
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44	
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, Sep. 3d, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 7.40 A. M. & 4.00 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.40 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 10.45 P. M.
" Saxton " 11.20 P. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.20 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with morning train from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

Sep. 5, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,

THE NEW STORE.

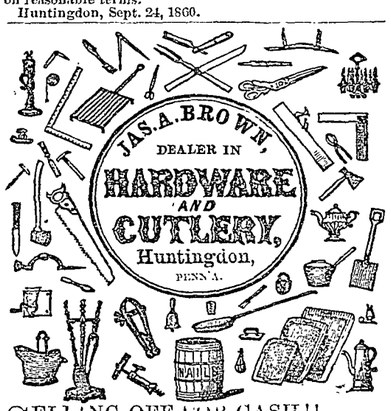
WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C., in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c. &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24. 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

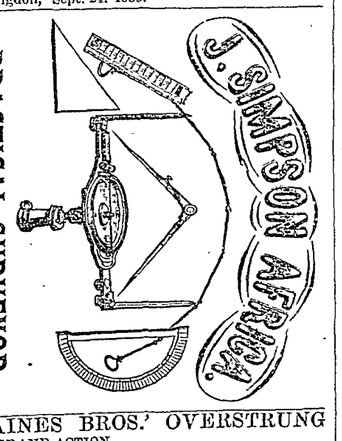
The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24. 1860.



HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

Select Poetry.

WHAT IS LIFE.

BY W. H. DAVIS.

O, what's life? 'tis one beset
With many days of doubt and fear,
Of which we all our share shall get,
As rolls around each passing year.

O, what is life? 'tis one of pain,
Of vain regrets and tearful eyes;
Of constant toil for ill or gain,—
So pass away our fleeting lives.

O, what is life? 'tis one of care,
Of trouble much, and sorrow too:
With now and then a day that's fair,
Which often ends at night in woe.

O, what is life? 'tis one for aye
Of dark forebodings ever near,
That ever drive our joys away,
While we live on in constant fear.

Yes, such is life's true picture drawn,
E'en from the cradle to the grave;
And but for hope that cheers us on,
The ills of life we ne'er could brave.

An Interesting Sketch.

MY PENNY DIP.

What was it? A tallow candle, to be sure. The gas wouldn't burn, the kerosene strangled me with its noxious odor, the fluid sputtered, burned blue, and went out. I am afraid of the dark; that ghostly blackness which makes one's eyes ache with its want of light; that palpable gloom which seems to beat like a roomful of palpitations of the heart around you, above you, about you, everywhere; that visible nothing, which holds the tables, the chairs, the portraits you are familiar with, yet hides them in its black veil from your view; that empty fulness through which you thrust out your groping arms, then shrink back, oppressed with a presence you can neither, hear, see, nor feel.

"Milly," I said to my little maid, "run somewhere and get me a light."

She ran to the grocer's wife, and came back with a penny dip in a brass candlestick.

As she placed it on my table, went out and closed the door, the little boy in bronze, on my mantle, raised his hammer and struck the figure of time, twelve ringing blows upon the heart. It was midnight.

The candle burned clearly. I resumed the old volume of German legends I was reading, and as I laid my finger on a paragraph, and paused to ponder on the possibility of spirits returning to earth to wreak vengeance on foes, or work weal to friends, I heard a deep sigh at my elbow.

I turned and beheld the ghost of my grandmother.

I knew her from her resemblance to her portrait. She wore the same white cap with its wide border plaited round her face—the same prim dress with which I had grown familiar in the picture.

She died twenty years ago. I was named for her.

I drew up the rocking-chair for the ghost. She sat down in it. A pillow could not have sank there more noiselessly than she did.—She kept her hands in the same position on her breast, that somebody tied them twenty years ago.

She fixed her keen black eyes upon me—beautiful eyes, which I had always admired in the portrait. None of her descendents had such eyes.

"I could not come," she said in deep sepulchral tones, "in gas-light. Ghosts and gas-light are at war always. As for kerosene oil, we groan in spirit at its use. How mortal noses, can, night after nigh, inhale the odor it emits, is a wonder. It is worse than brimstone. We have put our cold lips under your chimneys, and blown our ghostly breaths into the flame. We have seen the chimneys blacken with smoke, and apartments fill with disgusting fragrance. People only said the lamp is in a draught. They moved it and bore with it. We shall have to yield. Kerosene is a modern discovery. Ghosts are old-fashioned. To be out of date is to be out of mind. Your tallow candle pleases me. We *ghosts* like the light of other days around us. We always, in the body, burned tallow candles."

The fine eyes of my grand-mother gazed at my penny dip steadfastly for a moment. She seemed to see visions and dream dreams.

"My dear," she said, "you are the first of the family that has returned to candles since the innovation of gas. You are indebted to your dip for my presence. How hollow I would have looked under a chandelier—how bloodless, how white! As it is, I think I am looking very natural, am I not?"

She glanced up at her portrait and waited my reply.

"A little pale, grand-mother," I said; "but tell me, dear madam, if your pursuits in the other world are of such a nature that they admit of your returning to this at any time!"

"By no means. I am permitted to *appear* in this sphere but *seldom*. My influence I can make felt oftener. I have not been seen before, since my coffin lid was closed. I am come to tell you there arose a yell in Pandemonium. I looked in to see whence it came. I found the great chamber assigned to little children, and which is always full of little ones of all sizes and ages, the scene of great commotion. Infants were crawling into corners, three-year-old toddlers were tottering out of the way. Older ones were hastily finding seats, and all faces wore a listening expression. A small voice was saying:—

"'It was no fault of mine that brought me here. I, who am now but five years old, might have lived to be fifty. Nature, unfortunately, gave me fine physical development. My chest was round and full, my skin clear, my limbs finely moulded. My birthplace was in a cold climate. My tender mother, proud of her offspring, bared my neck and arms in the chill winters, when her rose-bushes and vines were packed in warm straw and thoroughly protected from every blast. I was brought down to be viewed by company, and exposed to different temperatures as I went from room to room. My mother, wrapped in soft velvet and comfortable silks, did not suffer. I did, but could not tell her so. I took cold. I became a great trouble in the house. My beauty faded. I lingered on from month to month, and died at last, at five years, of consumption. My mother cried over my little coffin. I knew, but I could not tell her then, that her own vanity had placed me there—would send me here.'

"'I was trotted to death,' cried a more piping voice, as the first speaker sat down.—'A woman was hired expressly to take care of me, and she took care that I should not want for exercise. Her days and nights were spent in keeping me going "up, up, upy," and "down, down, downy." That unknown wonder, perpetual motion was to be found in my nurse's knees. Every bone in my poor little body was racked, every ounce of flesh was sore. My food went down milk, and came up cheese. If I cried, I was trotted, if I screamed, I was trotted; if I was still, I was trotted—I became little better than a human churn, from which the butter had been taken and the sour milk left standing. My brains turned to bruises, my blood to whey, my bones grew so sharp they almost pierced the knees which trotted them. As I began to cut teeth, my tongue was constantly jolted between my jaws, and in danger of being bit off. I dared not whine, for I knew the penalty; I began at last to calculate how long the torture could possibly continue. Warm weather was coming on, and I thought one or the other of us must soon give up the ghost; and as my nurse's exertions were almost superhuman, I imagined that perhaps I might outlast her. One unlucky day, however, my mother, entering the room unexpectedly, I smiled at her. I had never done so before.

"*The darling,*" cried my parent, "*see, it knows me.*"

"Poor thing, rather," said the nurse, "it has wind on its stomach!"

"'Forthwith she proceeded to trot it out. Every thump of her foot on the floor was, I knew, a nail in my coffin. I felt I should never smile again. My faithful nurse continued her efforts, and I was trotted out of existence upon the poor old woman's knee.'

"As the speaker ceased, one of the older occupants of the room descried me," said my grand-mother. "He at once made room for me to enter, and begged me to remain awhile and hear the remarks. I consented, and took a seat near the entrance."

"'I,' said a little fellow, rising from his seat, with his blue eyes all bloodshot, and his curls matted together, 'died of delirium tremens. At the age of six months, I was a confirmed drunkard. I had not been a very quiet baby, and every time I was uneasy a little liquor was administered to do me good. I did not want wine, but water. I was naturally a very thirsty child, and everything that was put between my speechless lips increased my thirst. My mother's milk was sweet, the panada given me was sweet, and if now and then I was blessed with a draught of goat or cow's milk, it was warmed and sweetened first, to make it as much like my mother's as possible. I used to cry. No other way do we poor babies have of expressing our feelings, and the chances are ten to one that we will be misunderstood. To stop my crying, I was put to the breast; this, at such times, I would indignantly refuse. Then there would be a commotion. "Nurse," my mother would say, "what shall we do with him?" The nurse was a stout, hearty old woman, who always made a practice of tasting whatever was provided for her charge.—Her sovereign remedy was liquor. It was taken, and a spoonful administered at a time. At first I rebelled—I strangled, kicked, and coughed. The firm hand held the spoon to my little tongue, and down went its contents in spite of me. Little by little the dose was increased. I soon liked it. In my thirsty moments I cried for it. It was given me readily, for after a few moments of wild glee, I fell into a drunken stupor, which gave my attendants many opportunities of enjoying themselves, as my sleep was sure to be long and sound.

"'At length *mania a-potu* assailed me, during my whole life no one had ever thought of giving me a single spoonful of the water I had craved—the cooling, cheering, refreshing drop of water! Now, I no longer cared for it. In my wildest frenzies I was accused of having the colic; down, as usual went the fiery drink, until finally I was literally burnt out. I am nothing but a cinder within, a shell without. My stomach was cooked to a crisp, my intestines were shrivelled—my lungs no longer filled with pure air, belched forth only the fiery fumes that had consumed me. I died. I was good for nothing. I hope whatever from my dust is destined to take on earth, it will not be water, as when I inhabited it, with alcohol.'

"As this speaker ceased, there arose a wail of sympathy, such as had first attracted me to the pandemoniac chamber; as it subsided, another little figure had taken the stand—

"'My legs,' he said, 'brought me out of the world. My mother labored under the strange delusion that her child was born a Highland laddie of American parents and in America. I was dressed, or left undressed rather, in short plaid stockings, reaching to the calf of my leg, and an elegant kilt reaching just to the knee. My limbs were moulded in cherubic forms, and when exposed in the nursery were pretty. But the nursery was too narrow a field in which to display my beauty. On bitter cold days I was walked out over the icy streets, the keen wind chapping my flesh and chilling my blood till my knees looked like twin nutmeg graters painted purple. I used to look at my mother's long comfortable skirts and thick leggins drawn up over warm hose, and wondered if she could survive a fashion such as I wore if adopted by herself. I became afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and unable to endure the pain, gave up the ghost."

"I felt," said my grandmother, "that this victim was a sacrifice to a fashion started since my day. I know that your father was never dressed in such a ridiculous style when a little boy, for with my own hands I knit his warm woolen stockings, and saw that his comfortable little trousers came well over the instep of his little calf-skin shoes."

"The next speaker was a dream faced little girl, who trembled as she rose and said:—

"'I am an opium-eater. My death-warrant was written on the label of the first bottle of Godfrey's Cordial brought into my mother's house. A few drops at first sufficed to hush my feeble cries. Then Godfrey's Cordial would not do. A few drops of pure laudanum was administered. Soon I could not go to sleep without it. Then my nurse would give me a small opium pill in my panada. Of course I was but little trouble. I was a deep sleeper, but my digestion became impaired; too much sleep weakened me, and I knew no natural slumber. My eyes became like those of a sleep-walker, full of dreams when wide awake. I lost my appetite; my head grew full of pain; my baby-heart was always aching. I closed my eyes one day forever on the home where I felt I could be little loved, when my low wails were never permitted to appeal to those around me, but were hushed at once; where my blue eyes were scarcely ever permitted to look around *in the world in which they had been opened* and where, instead of proper care and food and exercise, the baleful pill and enervating sleep were all that was offered me. There are many parents who seem to think children must pass their childhood 'out of the way,' and only get in the way when they have become, in spite of all sorts of ill-treatment useful or ornamental members of society."

"This child was still speaking," said my grandmother, "when I rushed out. I had been a mother once, and I could not listen to these innocents in that fearful waiting chamber, recapitulating the woes that had sent them there, any longer.

"I felt impelled to revisit the earth. I came. *In no light could I make myself visible to you, until your tallow candle was brought in.*

"My dear, remember what I have told you. Some of these days you may be a mother. Be more than careful of the sacred charge of little children. Think for them—feel for them. Do not, to ease your cares, sink them into unnatural slumbers, or give them over to selfish nurses. Upon you hangs their lives—in a great measure their happiness, both here and hereafter, I beg you will give—

Just at this moment the cock crew loudly. The voice at my elbow was still. I looked around—the rocking chair was empty, the ghost had vanished.

Miscellaneous.

EXPOUNDING THE BIBLE.

A learned pedagogue at Nantucket used every morning to read passages in the Bible, and expound the same as he proceeded in order that by asking questions as to how much they remembered of his comments, he might ascertain who were the bright boys of the school. On one occasion he read from the book of Job thus:

"There was a man in the land of Uz, and his name was Job, who feared God and eschewed evil. Eschewed evil, that is, he eschewed evil as I do tobacco, he would have nothing to do with it."

With this very clear and forcible elucidation of the word "eschew" he proceeded, and a number of verses were read and commented on in a similar clear and intelligible manner.

After a long interval, when the young mind had time to digest its food the pedagogue called upon one of the youngest boys, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Who was the man that lived in Uz?"

"Job."

"Was he good man?"

"Yes."

"What did he do?"

"He chewed tobacco when nobody else would have anything to with it," was Bob Holmes' answer. The boy was permitted to take his seat.

SLANDER.

Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend; nor man deplore so fell a foe; it stamps with a word—with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller can't avoid; it is the heart searching dagger of the dark assassin; it is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable; it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder; murder is its employment; innocence its prey—and ruin its sport. Its foundation is in envy, jealousy, and disappointed ambition. Its heralds are found in all sects, in every community. The slanderer is vindictive, malicious, a cowardly insinuating demon—worse than a murderer.

☞A boy of thirteen, in Memphis, Tenn., had been in the habit of stealing from his father's pockets, by slipping into his room at night. The servants were suspected, charged with the offence, and one after another sold off, yet the young rascal continued his crimes. His sister at length detected him, and he silenced her, threatening to stab her if she told his father. She promised silence if he would quit stealing, but he continued his habits, and finally, on the morning of the 2d, the sister, finding that she herself was at last suspected, told the whole story. The boy instantly drew a large knife, and rushed on his sister, exclaiming, "I told you if you told father I'd stick you." The girl ran from him; the father caught his son, who kicked and hit at him, and was only mastered by main force. He was at last accounts locked in a room, in which his chief pastime was swearing vengeance on his sister.

☞Draw up a particular account of your time, and see what a fine bill you have!—Time is what we want most, but what we use worst.

☞A person being asked how old he was, answered he was in health; and how rich he was, observed, he was not in debt.

OLD AGE.

It is pleasant to look upon those whom Old Age has furrowed with many years. They tell us of lives well spent, when in addition to years the ruddiness of health still lingers, loth to depart, upon the shrunken cheeks.

Old age is the Alpine height of life, from which the soul looks down through the long vista of the past upon deeds that have added to the happiness of the race.

The good man who has seen the sun rise and set upon his generations, and who is ready with patriarch hand to bless the world, and smiling, bid it good night forever, is a noble monument to look at.

Rarely do men of turbulent souls live to that period when they can say we have embraced Old Age; and are thence prepared to go willingly to the silent chambers of the dead, there to prepare themselves for that journey into the unknown regions of eternity which all must take.

Only the good grow old. It is only they who, loving truth—who, having rested confidingly upon lofty assurances and holy purposes, gradually pass from stage to stage in Life's great journey—enjoy what may be truly called a "sweet old age"—an age that is full of honor and glory.

We all involuntarily respect the aged. No one, however uncouth his nature, but feels in the presence of the snow-crowned patriarch as if there were something of Heaven near unto him. Such a one knows that one life at least has been well spent—that a soldier, full of honor, has retired from the battle of the world, and is now camly awaiting the hour when he shall be summoned to his reward; and, that when he does depart, there are those who will not soon forget his place even in the narrow circle in which for the last time he saw the sun, so typical of his career, go down forever.

Remarking upon sweet old age, a writer has well said, "God sometimes gives to man guiltless and holy second childhood, in which the soul becomes child-like, not childish—and the faculties, in full fruit and ripeness, are mellow, *without sign of decay.* This is that fought-for land of Beulah, where they who have travelled manfully the Christian way abide awhile, to show the world a perfect manhood. Life, with its battles and its sorrows, lies far behind them; the soul has thrown off its armor, and sits in an evening undress of calm and holy leisure. Thrice blessed the family that numbers among it one of those not yet ascended saints! Gentle are they and tolerant, and apt to play with little children, easy to be pleased with little pleasures."

THE CAPITALS OF THE WORLD.

We subjoin some information relative to the chief cities of the world, commencing with the numbers of their inhabitants:

London,	3,470,000
Paris,	2,000,000
New York,	960,000
Philadelphia,	600,000
Constantinople,	840,000
St. Petersburg,	600,000
Vienna,	500,000
Berlin,	480,000
Rome,	198,000
Dublin,	308,000
Mexico,	218,000
Palermo,	193,000
Cincinnati,	158,000
Leeds,	158,000
Hamburg,	150,000
Turin,	160,000
Genoa,	125,000
Frankfort,	163,000
Naples,	510,000
Liverpool,	400,000
Glasgow,	380,000
Boston,	178,000
Moscow,	370,000
Manchester,	304,000
Madrid,	286,000
Lyons,	300,000
Lisbon,	254,000
Amsterdam,	225,000
Havana,	240,000
Marseilles,	206,000
Milan,	153,000
Brussels,	132,000
Copenhagen,	136,000
Bristol,	120,000
Florence,	107,000
Second Class American Cities.	
St. Louis,	161,000
Milwaukee,	46,000
Detroit,	47,000
Cleveland,	43,550
Zanesville,	9,212
Columbus,	18,628
Dayton,	40,000
Washington,	61,400
Providence,	49,000
Rochester,	48,000

There are 57 cities in the world which contains from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, 23 from 200,000 to 500,000, and 12 which contain above 500,000.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

The force of habit is perceived and acknowledged by every person of discernment. It is allowed to have a more steady control over our actions than any other principle or propensity whatever. Such being its influence, too much pains cannot be taken to contract habits that have a useful tendency. Our happiness and usefulness depend on making no material mistakes in this respect. Habit hath so vast a prevalence over the human mind, that there is scarce anything too strange, or too strong can be asserted of it.—The story of the miser, who, from long accustoming to cheat others, came at last to cheat himself, and with great delight and triumph picked his own pocket of a guinea to convey to his board, is not impossible or improbable. The principal part of the task in educating youth, consists in preventing the growth of bad habits. It is more difficult to guard the mind against error, than to create a desire to gain knowledge; and if wrong principles and actions are carefully suppressed, learning and virtue will grow up and flourish almost of their own accord. Keep out evil and good must prevail, for the mind cannot be inactive.

FARMERS' CLOTHES.

There is a gradual change going on in society now-a-days, so that it is really fashionable to dress conveniently. The "dress" or swallow-tail coat is perhaps the most inconvenient and unsuitable article of dress to be worn out of doors that can be, and yet how many men go to church in this *ball costume*, and think they are well dressed. Our attention is called to this garment at this time by seeing from our office window a charcoal dealer, standing in the rain, dressed in black pantaloons and a dress coat. A red shirt and overalls would be appropriate, and with a blue frock he would look like a man of sense.

Clothing should always be appropriate and convenient. In farm labors the body has to undergo as many peculiar bendings and take as many attitudes as in the sailor's, but not as constantly. We go aloft in the barn, we climb fences, spring upon horseback, dig in narrow ditches, and go through all sorts of movements in using the axe and flail, the hoe and pick, the scythe and shovel,; and our clothing, like the sailor's, should be loose and easy, warm, not in the way, and many-pocketed, A Dutchman's frock is a good dress to go to market in; and, depend upon it, a farmer in a frock will be better attended to in market, whether he is purchaser or seller, than if he comes in an old-fashioned rusty broadcloth suit, like a poor gentleman, or decayed professional man. By his very dress he shows that he is not above his business, and buys and sells as a farmer.

A sailor's dress is after all not exactly the best dress for a farmer. The farmer should wear boots—thick, water-proof boots for much of his work. The sailor wears shoes. The pantaloons of the farmer should tuck into his boots, hence, as little cloth as possible should be in the legs. For our own part we like the style worn by the old countrymen, whose breeches button moderately tight about the ankle and half way up the calf. Like the sailor's, the farmer's pantaloons should be supported by the waist-band and not by suspenders, unless indeed the man be grown corpulent, and like a barrel his waist is the thickest part of him,—and should be loose and full about the hips.

It is most important that persons who are liable to profuse perspiration—and all men who labor are—should wear woolen garments next the skin. Red flannel shirts are to be recommended for both summer and winter. They are cool in summer and warm in winter, absorb the perspiration, and permit its evaporation without chilling the wearer. The color is bright and agreeable, and it prevents a soiled appearance *before the shirt is really dirty.* A knit shirt, particularly for winter wear as an outer garment while at work, tucked inside the waistband, is exceedingly comfortable; and when the regular sailor's pea-jacket, made of good stout pilot cloth, just long enough to cover the hips, with liberal side-pockets, double-breasted, and with a good collar to turn up to keep snow out of the neck, is worn outside, a man needs no better clothing for ordinary cold weather. There are no coat-tails or skirts in the way, no difficulty about getting one's hands into his pockets, nothing superfluous and everything convenient; loose enough for every action, and close enough for warmth. The throat ought, never to be protected, (except when affected by a cold or cough; then keep it thoroughly warm,) except in cases of extreme exposure, like driving in a storm or great cold. Nothing makes the person more susceptible to lung and throat complaints than this bundling up with furs, or tippets, or comforters—good in their time, but greatly abused by our people by being used at all times.

Finally—hats. A farmer is not exposed to falling ropes, or spars, or tackle—hence, does not need a stiff tarpaulin, like a sailor or a fireman. His hat should be cool and airy in the summer, and should give shade to his head and face. A light straw, palm-leaf, or chip hat, with a moderately broad brim and low crown, is the thing for the hot season. For the winter we need something which is warmer, which will not blow off easily, which will shade the eyes from the great glare of the sun on the snow, which will in a measure protect us from the rain, and which will not be in the way nor become easily injured. A cloth cap with good liberal front-piece, or a medium or low-crowed soft felt hat, answers these requirements perfectly.

As to color of garments—the farmer should avoid black, unless he is in the habit of making and attending fashionable parties, and then he must, of course, conform to the mode. All the greys, pepper-and-salts, and a great variety of browns commend themselves. Blue we avoid, because it is a color that has been adopted by the military, and has a sort of "U. S. A." or "U. S. M." look. Poor stock is oftener made up into black goods than into cloth of other colors—an additional reason why it is not profitable. It shows every speck of dirt, and when threadbare looks poverty-stricken enough.

As to texture. Other things being equal, those goods which either possess a full nap or felty surface besides the thread, and thus are, though loosely woven, quite thick, and enclose considerable air, are warm in proportion to the quantity of air, enclosed in their structure. A shaggy cloth, if not made of too coarse wool, though coarsely woven and loose in texture, will be found warmer than an equally heavy cloth which is woven compactly, and which has been sheared, carded and teazled till on every part the close short nap is laid in an even silky surface. Our clothes keep us warm not by keeping the air off, that is, from contact with the skin, but by surrounding us with a mass of air which is warm and by its adhesion to the fabrics with which we are clothed is not readily displaced, at least not before it imparts a portion of its warmth to the air which displaces it, and so prevents our feeling the chill. Outer garments with a long nap shed rain also much more readily than those with a fine-finished surface.

The long and short of this matter is that we should have a regular working dress, which should be made with a view to convenience and decency only, and for other times clothing that can be worn and worn out without its appearing ridiculous. We are said to be the worst-dressed class of the population, and distinguished from others by being inappropriately and inconveniently dressed, and it is because we cannot say it is not so, that we have written the above. Let us make a change.—*Condensed from The Homestead.*

The Vermont Legislature has passed a law against prize fighting—principals, ten years imprisonment or $5000 fine; aids, seconds or surgeons, five years imprisonment or $1000 fine; and citizens of the State who attend a prize fight in either capacity, *out of the State*, to receive the same punishment.

☞Envy is like a sore eye—offended by whatever is bright.

☞The gay world, so called, is generally the least happy.

☞Hearts may agree, *though* heads may differ.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 28, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Photograph Gallery, by R. Newell.
☞ Concert, by the Continental Vocalists.
☞ One Dollar Copying Press, by J. H. Atwater.
☞ Change of Schedules, on the Pa. Central and H. & B. T. Railroad.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.—A political and financial panic is upon us. 'The good times coming' is heavily clouded with political and financial troubles. The troubles in the South may have brought about the suspension of banks which has and is daily taking place, not only in the large cities North and South, but all over the country. The Philadelphia banks suspended specie payments on last Wednesday, and we have no doubt all the country banks throughout the State will follow in the same course of action. What effect the suspension of the Penusylvania banks will have upon the industry of the State, it is at present impossible to say. Business may be prostrated—for a time at least it will be deranged. The suspension of specie payments by our banks does not destroy the value of the notes, and we would advise note holders not to sell or exchange them at a loss. Notes of banks out of the State should be refused.

☞ We publish in another column a correspondence between Jas. A. Brisbin, one of the editors of the *Centre Democrat*, and Gov. Letcher, of Virginia. The correspondence is interesting so far as it shows the sentiments of Virginia as ezpressed by Gov. Letcher.—Bro. Brisbin, like John Brown, no doubt created a sensation in the South,—we advise him not to stray too far from home these exciting times, for it is possible he might be *let down* rougher than was his *illustrious* predecessor.

FREE NEGROES COMING NORTH.—Large numbers of free negroes are coming North from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in anticipation of hostile legislation by the Legislatures of these States, now in session. A letter from Toursville, N. C., says:—"In anticipation of this I saw twenty-three free negroes get on the cars this morning to leave the State, and am told that it is a daily occurrence to see numbers moving for the same purpose."

THE SOUTHERN SECESSION.—The excitement still continues in the Southern States. If South Carolina, Alabama, and two or three other States can secede, they certainly will.

SUSPENSION OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—In 1857 the financial contagion begun in the West, and was arrested in the South. In 1860, owing entirely to political causes, the financial contagion begins in the South, and will evidently not be arrested until it has covered the whole country. This is no time to indulge in reproaches, but Southern bankruptcy is a dismal preparation for that halcyon condition of independence and prosperity, so eloquently anticipated by the Disunion leaders. The suspension of the Southern banks has induced the banks of Philadelphia, as a matter of self-protection, and in order to relieve the surrounding community, to follow the example. It was the only available preventive, and we do not doubt it will prove to be a lesser evil than if the banks had contracted, and refused all favors to their customers. We shall now at least have a currency, and merchants and dealers will be accommodated to a reasonable extent.

At a period like this those who conduct our financial system should exercise the most liberal course in regard to all establishments in which large numbers of working men are employed. The New York banks have acted upon the patriotic idea of swimming or sinking together. This spirit cannot be too generally emulated. Men of capital should come forward and assist their neighbors, and the banks which are boldest and most generous will make a good investment by reposing confidence in the public, who will be glad to remember them gratefully in more prosperous times.

The difference between, the present panic and that of 1857 is in the fact that we are better prepared for it, and that this pecuniary panic is the result of political instead of money speculations. It is, in truth, the work of party leaders. Now that we have a country and a Union worth saving, as we conceive we have, all citizens are concerned in standing shoulder to shoulder by each other. There is another motive for concert and co-operation in the fact that the differences between the free and slave States must be adjusted before the public mind can ever settle upon firm foundations. There must be no hollow promises, no patched-up peace, no treaty for to-day to be broken and set aside to-morrow.

Let us take the Constitution for our guide, and upon this superstructure erect such a compact as can never be broken or disturbed. Errors, excitements, animosities, and aggressions have grown up on both sides. There is an infinite amount to be repented of and forgiven. There are many things that all true Americans are ready to, and others that they cannot, concede. If the spirit of Governor LETCHER's letter, printed in *The Press* of yesterday, is accepted by the South, we have no doubt it will be cheerfully responded to in the North and Northwest.—*The Press.*

Senator Douglas on the Union.

The New Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following correspondence:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1860.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—*Sir:* We, the undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, irrespective of party, being desirous of hearing your views on the condition of the affairs of our country, would earnestly request you to designate a time when it would be agreeable to you to address your fellow-citizens.

[Here follows a long list of the names of prominent New Orleans merchants and public men.]

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: Your request to address the citizens of New Orleans "on the present condition of the affairs of our country," has just been placed in my hands. An invitation so numerously signed by the most eminent business men of this great commercial city implies a compliment which I duly appreciate, and am exceedingly reluctant to decline.

These are not the times for patriotic men to affect indifference, or to degenerate into desponpency, or to rush madly into violent and extreme measures. Just in proportion as our common country is environed with peril, it becomes the imperative duty of every patriot in the land to increase his efforts and exert his utmost powers and energies to rescue the Republic from the disasters which threaten its integrity.

No man in America regrets the election of Mr. Lincoln more than I do; no one made more strenuous exertions to defeat him; none differ with him more radically and irreconcilably upon all the great issues involved in the contest. No man living is prepared to resist, by all the legitimate means sanctioned by the Constitution and laws of our country, the aggressive policy which he and his party are understood to represent. But, while I say this, I am bound, as a good citizen and law-abiding man, to declare my conscientious conviction that the mere election of any man to the Presidency by the American people, in accordance with the Constitution and laws, does not of itself furnish any just cause or reasonable ground for dissolving the Federal Union.

It is not pretended, so far as I am informed, that any provision of the Constitution has been violated in the recent election. No act has been done which impairs or destroys the constitutional rights of any State or citizen. Nothing has yet occurred to release any citizen from his oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, which is the *supreme law* of every State and of every citizen. But, while it is conceded that no act has yet been done which impairs the rights or endangers the peace and safety of any portion of our country, it is *apprehended* that the election of Mr. Lincoln carries with it the assurance that the policy and principles of the party by which he was elected will prevail, and be carried into practical effect in every department of the Federal Government, and thereby *will* endanger the peace and safety of the slaveholding States. Is this apprehension well founded? Do the results of the recent election justify this apprehension? The President can do nothing except what the law authorizes. His duty is to see the laws faithfully executed. If he fails to perform this duty, he will soon find himself a prisoner before a high court of impeachment. Fortunately, that tribunal is so constituted as to command the confidence of the people of the entire South, as well as of the conservative men of the North. We have this security, that the existing laws will be faithfully executed. I have yet to learn that the people of the South complain of the acts of Congress *now* on the statute book, upon the subject of slavery, as applicable to the States or the Territories, or to the District of Columbia. These laws were enacted, mainly, if not entirely, by the joint action of the conservative members of the North and South, in opposition to the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, and have been acquiesced in by the Southern people, as well as by their Senators and Representatives, under the present and preceding Administrations of the Federal Government. Consequently, it is fair to presume that the South, so far from demanding the repeal of the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as essential to her safety and equality in the Union, will insist upon their being retained upon the statute-book, and faithfully executed. Nor are we permitted to infer that the Southern people require any additional legislation by Congress on this subject, for the reason that the Southern Senators and Representatives have not introduced and advocated any changes in the existing legislation upon the slavery question under the present Administration, and that Mr. Pierce, when the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers were in the minority in both Houses of Congress.

Assuming, therefore, that the Southern people and their Senators and Representatives deem their rights and institutions entirely safe under the Constitution and laws as they now stand, and only desire to be let alone, without any interference by Congress with their domestic concerns, the question arises whether Mr. Lincoln and his party will have the power, even if they have the disposition, to disturb or impair the rights and institutions of the South, either in the States or the Territories, or in the District of Columbia? They certainly cannot do it under the existing laws. Will they have the power to repeal or change those laws, or to enact others? It is well known that they will be in a minority in both Houses of Congress, with the Supreme Court against them. In the Northern States there have been elected already a sufficient number of Democratic members of Congress, bold and true national men, pledged to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with the question of slavery in the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, who, added to the Southern Representatives, will give at least twenty majority against Mr. Lincoln and his party on all these questions. In the Senate there is also a decided and reliable majority. Hence no bill can pass either House of Congress impairing or disturbing the rights or institutions of Southern people, in any manner whatever, UNLESS *a portion of the Southern Senators and Representatives absent themselves so as to give an Abolition majority in consequence of their absence.*

In a minority in both houses of Congress, with the Supreme Court to expound the laws and restrain illegal and unconstitutional acts, the President will be utterly powerless for evil, if he should have the disposition to do wrong. Even in the distribution of his patronage, he would be dependent upon the Senate for the confirmation of his nominees to office, so that he cannot appoint a bad man without the consent of those in whom the South confides. A partisan President, thus tied hand and foot powerless for good or evil without the consent and support of his political opponents, should be the object of pity and commisseration rather than of fear and apprehension, by a brave and chivalrous people. What good or harm can he do to anybody, except to humble the pride and wound the sensibilities of a large portion of the American people by occupying the chair once filled by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson? Does this fact furnish sufficient cause for destroying the best Government of which the history of the world gives an example? Four years will soon pass away, when the ballot-box will furnish a peaceful, legal, and constitutional remedy, for all the evils and grievances with which the country may be afflicted.

If, in the meantime, any act shall be perpetrated which shall violate or impair the rights of any citizen or State, or shall endanger the peace and safety of any portion of our people for which the Constitution and laws shall fail to provide adequate and efficient remedies, the time will then have arrived for those who think the Constitution disregarded and the Federal power perverted to purposes inconsistent with their safety, honor, and equality to consult and deliberate upon the nature, extent, and mode of redress.

I do not anticipate, nor do I deem it possible in the present condition of the country, that under the Administration of Mr. Lincoln any act can be perpetrated that would destroy or impair the constitutional rights of the citizen, or invade the reserved rights of the States upon the subject of slavery; but, if I should find myself painfully mistaken on this point, I have no hesitation in expressing my deliberate conviction that such an outrage would not only make the Southern people a unit, but would arouse and consolidate all the conservative elements of the North in firm and determined resistance, by overwhelming majorities. In such an event, the South would occupy an impregnable position. With her own people united and animated by one sentiment—the unfaltering resolve to maintain and defend their rights and liberties as won by the blood of their fathers, and guarantied by the Constitution of their country—they could safely rely upon the justice of their cause, and confidently expect the sympathy of the civilized world and the choicest blessings of Divine Providence while struggling for the right. Under these circumstances, I can perceive no just cause, no reasonable ground for such rash and precipitate action as would plunge into the horrors of revolution, anarchy, and bankruptcy, the happiest people, the most prosperous country, and the best government the sun of Heaven ever shed his genial rays upon. To those, if any such there may be, who look upon Disunion and a Southern Confederacy as a thing pesirable in itself, and are only waiting for an opportunity to accomplish that which had been previously resolved upon, the election of Mr. Lincoln may furnish a pretext for precipitating the Southern States into a revolution. But to those who regard the Union under the Constitution as our fathers made it, the most precious legacy ever bequeathed to a free people by a patriotic ancestry, and are determined to maintain it as long as their rights and liberties, equality and honor are protected by it, the election of Mr. Lincoln, in my humble opinion, presents no just cause, no reasonable excuse for disunion.

Having discussed all the questions at issue freely and elaborately, in my addresses to the people during the recent canvass, I do not perceive that any patriotic objects can be advanced by any further public discussions on my part prior to resuming my seat in the Senate. That the passions and animosities engendered by recent contests may soon give place to reason and patriotism; that calm and wise counsels may prevail, and fraternal feeling be restored; that the Constitution may be preserved inviolate, and the Union maintained forever, is the ardent hope and fervent prayer of your friend and fellow-citizen, S. A. DOUGLAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13, 1860.

Interesting Correspondence between a Citizen of Pennsylvania and Governor Letcher of Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Wednesday, publishes the following:

CENTRE DEMOCRAT OFFICE,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENNA.,
November 15th, 1860.

Governor John Letcher, of Virginia:

DEAR SIR: The present position of South Carolina, and the sympathy manifested for her by many of the Southern States, is to some a matter of amusement—to others a matter of alarm.

The disunion sentiment, which has been growing gradually in this country since the nullification of 1833, has at length assumed huge proportions, and in my opinion, this spirit of rebellion should now be crushed, and effectually crushed. If we are to have disunion, let it come now; we will never be better able to grapple with the monster than at the present hour. The rapid growth of ideas and sentiments in this country renders delays dangerous to the stability of our Government and the welfare of our people. If we wish to crush an obnoxious doctrine, we must do it at once, or it will grow to be formidable, and utterly distract the peace and harmony of our Government. Polygamy is an example of this fact. Twenty years ago, and the man who dared to mouth disunion was looked upon askence, and shunned by his fellow-citizens as a traitor; now it is in the mouth of millions; and men, to gaping multitudes, and in our market-places, every day boast themselves disunionists. The South will never be satisfied until she has attempted to separate these States—sooner or later that test of the stability of our Government must come, and the sooner the better. I would rather have this danger in the past than in the future.—Twenty-eight millions of freemen in the North are ready to meet disunion now, and crush it as the strong man crushes an egg-shell in his hand.

States cannot reserve the right to secede. They are the common property of the Government. Texas cost us many millions of dollars, and shall Texas now be permitted to walk out of the Union with those millions of our money? Suppose we pay two hundred millions for Cuba one day, shall we permit her to go out of the Union the next with those two hundred millions? This doctrine of the reserved right of States to secede is preposterous.

The people of the North will never peaceably submit to the secession of the South. If the worst comes to the worst, let brother go to war with brother, and let the stronger party take possession of the *whole* Government. We must have no Southern Confederacy, no Northern Republic, but a *Union* of "many in one."

Two hundred of your Virginians have tendered me their command in the event of disunion. I am at your service—I will march at a moment's warning, and, if necessary, give my life for the maintenance of the *Constitution and the Union.*

I hold that the election of Abraham Lincoln is no just cause for secession. It is the result of our system of Government. The majority of our people have declared through the ballot-box that he is their choice, and the minority should acquiesce. I await your orders.

Believing you to be a pure-minded statesman, and true lover of your country, I am, with sentiments of respect, truly yours.

JAMES S. BRISBIN.

Please answer.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 19, 1860.

Sir: Yesterday morning I received your extraordinary letter of the 15th inst. I am really at a loss to understand what good end you expected to accomplish by the preparation and transmission of it to me.

The country is deeply excited. Sectional feeling reigns supreme. The Union is seriously threatened with disruption. Patriots and conservative men of all parties, East, West, North, and South, are looking to the future with fearful and alarming apprehensions. The prudent, considerate, reflecting minds of the nation are engaged in laudable and noble efforts to allay the excitement, restore confidence and kind feeling, remove all irritating causes of difference, and, if possible, save the Union from dissolution. It is at this time, and under such circumstances, that you send me a letter denunciatory of the motives and conduct of a portion of the Southern people, and which, in its tone and spirit, is well calculated (I hope it was not so intended) to add fuel to a flame that is burning with sufficient intensity now.

In your haste to assail your Southern fellow-citizens you seem to have forgotten that your own State is, to some extent at least, responsible for the present alarming crisis in public affairs. If I am not greatly mistaken Pennsylvania is one of the eleven non-slaveholding States which have passed statutes, now in full force and effect, designed to obstruct the execution of the fugitive-slave law. This is one of the grievances of which the Southern people have complained for years; and although earnest and respectful appeals have been addressed to you to remove this cause of irritation and complaint, those appeals have passed unheeded.

As a conservative man, who ardently desires the perpetuity of the Union, under the Constitution, I appeal to you, and to the conservative element of the North, to arouse yourselves at once, and initiate the proper measures to secure a repeal of those obnoxious laws. Such action on the part of your Legislature will have a most happy influence in relieving the Southern mind, and restoring peace and quiet throughout our now fearfully excited country.

The South asks only for the fair and faithful execution of the laws passed for the recovery and protection of her property—that you will cease to embarass and lend your aid to effect their execution, according to their letter and spirit—that if her property shall escape, and be found in the non-slaveholding States, you will see that it is promptly restored to the rightful owner. Surely there is patriotism enough in Pennsylvania, and the other non-slaveholding States, to grant what the law has declaaed to be our due, especially when the preservation of the Union depends upon it. In concluding this branch of the subject, permit me to add, that if the North will respect and uphold the rights of the States, the Unoin will be perpetual, our country will continue to grow in power and influence, the people of all sections will have secured to them the blessings of peace, quiet, and order, and a prosperity, such as has never been known or appreciated in our past history, will be the necessary result.

It will require prudence, wisdom, and patriotism, to avert the evils now impending over our country. Crimination and inflammatory language can have no other effect than to exasperate and thus precipitate a result that is already imminent. In this hour of danger to the Union, it is the duty of patriots in all sections of our country to cultivate a kind, generous, and conciliatory spirit one towards another. Your letter, however, breathes nothing of this kind; you taunt the South with your superiority of numbers and threaten to crush them by your fancied power.

You assure me that "two hundred" Virginians have agreed to place themselves under your "command, in the event of disunion," and that you are at my "service," and await my "orders." Virginians owe allegiance to this Commonwealth, and I have too much respect for my fellow-citizens of all parties to suppose that "two hundred" of them, in any part of the State, are willing to go to Pennsylvania for a *commander*, even if they had determined to aid in the ungracious work of reducing a Southern sister State to the abject condition of a conquered province of the Federal Government. True Virginians will, I am sure, recognize their obligations to the State, and will hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of her constituted authorities. We now have in Virginia duly and legally organized, eighty-eight troops of cavalry, twenty-six companies of artillery, one hundred and nine companies of infantry, and one hundred and ten companies of riflemen, uniformed and well prepared for service.—Think you, my dear sir, under these circumstanees that any "two hundred men in Virginia would seriously propose to import a commander from Pennsylvania? No! No! You have been cruelly hoaxed by some wag, who desired to play off a good joke at your expense.

You have no right to come into Virginia to raise troops for any purpose whatsoever, and I take the occasion to say to you in the kindest spirit imaginable, that such a course will be taken at your peril. It is made my duty to see that the laws are executed, and in the contingency referred to, they will be executed to the letter. If you desire to march against a Southern State, for the purpose mentioned in your letter, raise your troops at home, and present them to the sons of the South, as "food for gunpowder." We have other and better uses for Virginians.

As your letter is of a public character, and as the people of this State may feel some interest in your views, I have thought it advisable to puplish it, accompanied with my reply. A number of the *Enquirer* containing the correspondence will be sent to your address.

Respectfully,
JOHN LETCHER.

JAMES S. BRISBIN, Esq., Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.

☞ A bench warrant has been issued for the apprehension of a gang of thieves, with which Mr. Lewis Sherman, formerly of this place is connected. Sherman was implicated in a recent bee-hive robbery in Huntingdon county, his colleagues having been arrested, and is still at large. He is a dangerous character, and the fears of many will be greatly allayed by hearing of his arrest and imprisonment.—*Bellefonte Press.*

Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society.

George Jackson, to Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society.

		DR.
1859, Nov. 16	To balance at settlement,	$31 75
	Receipts of Fair held on the 26th, 27th and 28th of Sept., 1860, as follows:	
	To cash received for 465 Annual Member Tickets, $1.00 each,	465 00
	To cash received for 882 Single Admission Tickets, 25 cents each,	220 50
	To cash received for license,	15 00
	" " from John C. Miller, lumber sold him on Fair Ground,	10 00
	To cash received from James M. Lloyd, do.,	20 90
	" " " Saml. T. Brown, do.,	59 16
	" " " Wm. P. Orbison, do.,	10 10
	" " " Christian Long, do.,	7 59
	" " " John K. McCahan, do.,	10 60
	" " " John Thompson, do.,	1 48½
	" " " Wm. K. Rahm. do.,	2 88
	" " " David Corbin, do.,	3 25
	" " " Livingston Robb, do.,	8 16
	" " " Geo. Jackson, do.,	1 75
	" " " Henry Lower, do.,	1 27½
	" " " Commissioners order on Co.,	100 00
		$969 40

		CR.
1859.		
Dec. 29	Cash paid S.S. Smith for attending and closing up Court House at meetings of the Society, from Nov. '57 to Aug. 59,	$4 00
"	By cash paid Wm. Colon, for horse farrier book for John Ramsey's premium on horse, 1858,	1 75
"	By cash paid Wm. V. Miller, police, '59,	1 87¼
1860.		
Sept. 26, 27, 28	By cash paid Jno. Flenner and Jacob Miller police and night watch at Fair Ground.	80 00
"	By cash paid J. Nash, gate keeper,	2 50
"	" " " J. M. Simpson, do.,	2 50
"	" " " Wm. Africa, do.,	2 50
"	" " " Peter Hoffman, do.,	2 50
"	" " " John Flenner, auctioneer,	1 00
"	" " " Excelsior Band,	50 00
"	" " " David Dunn, for bills,	10 00
"	" " " Wm. Lewis, printing,	22 79
"	" " " Nash & Whittaker, do.,	19 50
"	" " " R. Milton Speer, do.,	9 50
"	" " " John Lutz, do.,	8 00
"	" " " Wm. Summers, do.,	8 00
"	" " " Jno. Warfel for 6826 feet boards @ 1.12½,	76 79
"	" " " Jacob Miller, 3028 feet @ 1.12½,	34 06
"	" " " Benj. Jacobs 1503 feet @ 1,12½,	16 90
"	" " " John Hall, 2000 ft. @ 1.00,	20 00
"	" " " D. Dunn, 317 ft. @ 1.20,	3 80
"	" " " Wm. Kyler, 2 loads wood,	2 00
"	" " " Robt. McDivitt, 1 years' salary as Secretary,	20 00
"	" " " J. F. Ramey, do.,	10 00
"	" " " Alfred Tyhurst and John Glazier, clerks,	4 00
"	" " " P. C. Swoope, Treas. clk.,	6 00
"	" " " David Grove, merchandize,	6 16
"	" " " David Dunn, do.,	3 02
"	" " " John Flenner, 5 days work, @ $1.50,	7 50
"	" " " Jacob Miller 7 days do.,	10 50
"	" " " Jas. Hollingshead 5 days work @ $1.00,	5 00
"	" " " Isaiah Foster, 5 do.,	5 00
"	" " " J. D. Hight, 1 do.,	1 00
"	" " " James McCabe, 1 do.,	1 00
"	" " " Wm. White, 1 do.,	1 00
"	" " " Wm. V. Miller, 2 do.,	2 00
"	" " " Samuel Coutz, 1 do.,	1 00
"	" " " Wm. V. Miller, hauling,	4 25
"	" " " D. Goodman, 4 bbls. water,	50
"	" " " Wm. Kyler, spruce,	1 50
"	" " " D. Goodman, ground rent,	20 00
"	" " " Jacob Merrits, 2 load poles,	5 00
"	" " " D. Goodman, hay,	7 00
"	" " " Saml. Houck, gate hinge,	12½
"	" " " T. H. Cremer, postage,	38
"	" " " List of premiums awarded to exhibitors at last Fair,	307 50
		$811 40
Nov. 15, 1860	By bal. in hands Treasurer,	158 00
		$969 40

Audited and approved Nov. 15th, 1860, by the undersigned committe appointed for that purpose by the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

THEO. H. CREMER,
F. H. LANE.

TENACITY OF LIFE IN THE TERRAPIN.—A singular fact came under our observation on Saturday last, which goes to prove the remarkable fact that a terrapin can live longer than any other living creature, without food or water. Early in the spring Major John Brady purchased a dozen terrapins, used seven of them at his hotel, and placed the other five in a box, with the intention of taking them to Loretto in the summer. The box was placed in the back yard, and the terrapins were entirely forgotten until Friday evening last, when the box was opened and they were all found alive and in as good condition as when placed in the box. For a period of five months, they had no food and no water, except the little that found its way through the holes of the box when it rained.—*Har. Patriot & Union, Nov. 5.*

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.—Flour is steady at $5@5.25 for superfine, $5.37@5.72 for extra. There is no demand for export. Rye Flour $4: Corn Meal $3.50 ₱ bbl.

Frain—Red Wheat $1.15@1.20; White $1.26@1.30. Rye 78 cents. Corn 64@65 cents afloat. Oats 34½.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand at $5@5.25 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges from $2.50@2.75 per bu. Flaxseed $1.62 per bushel.

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst., at Shade Gap, by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, Mr. JAMES L. WATERS and Miss MAAGARET E. only daughter of Thomas Cissney, Esq., all of Tell township, Hunt. Co.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Smithfield, by Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. REUBEN CHILCOTE, of Union township, and Miss NANNIE DOPP, of Juniata township.

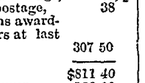
On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. JACOB HETRICK, of Henderson township, and Miss DELILAH HALL, of Oneida township.

THE OLD CONTINENTALS,

IN THE COSTUME OF '76,

Will give one of their Vocal and Instrumental Concerts at the

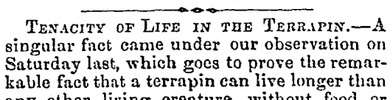
COURT HOUSE,



FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.

☞ Doors open at 7. Concert commences 7½ o'clock.
☞ Tickets 25 cents. C. H. CORNWELL,
Nov. 28, 1860. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS



WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. FAST LINE	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. THROUGH FAST LINE	EASTWARD. MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A.M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
11 05	7 04	6 16	Newton Hamilton,	11 32	9 48	1 38
11 15	7 10	6 23	Mt. Union,	11 25	9 41	1 30
11 35	7 23	6 36	Mill Creek,	11 11	9 28	1 16
11 53	7 36	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 18	1 05
12 10	7 48	7 06	Petersburg,	10 46	9 03	12 50
12 20	7 54	7 13	Barree,	10 49	8 56	12 43
12 30	8 00	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 34	8 51	12 36
12 48	8 13	7 34	Birmingham,	10 21	8 38	12 20
12 58	8 22	7 42	Tyrone,	10 18	8 30	12 10
1 10	8 30	7 50	Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58
1 17	8 34	7 54	Fostoria,	9 58	8 16	11 53
1 23	8 37	7 58	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 13	11 49
1 40	8 50	8 13	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A.M.	A.M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Nov, 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

Nov. 24, 1860. J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

R. NEWELL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the U. States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvass, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

Nov. 28, 1860. JAS. PAGE.

ATWATER'S ONE DOLLAR COPYING PRESS, WITH WRITING CASE.

PATENT SECURED BY RY CAVEAT.

A very neat and convenient article for Tourist's, and indispensible to travelling business Agents. An article of unrivalled utility, and adapted, as no other Press is, for use in office, at home and abroad. The subscriber will give as references when requested, the names of purchasers in many of the cities and towns of the United States and Canada, and offers brief extracts from the letters of a few of these. One at Hartford Ct., writes:

"It does the work as well as the large Copying Press."

Another from Oswego, N. Y., writes:

"The Press was duly received and gives perfect satisfaction."

From Washington, Tenn.:

"You have my thanks for your kind attention to our order. The Press does well, even better than I expected."

From Guilford, Ct.:

"I have tried the Press you sent, and it does the work just as well as the large and expensive Iron Press."

From Canton, O.:

"We received the Press you sent, one week ago, and are much pleased with it."

From Kingston, Tenn.:

"You will see from my letter and copy of it herewith sent, that I have no reason to complain."

From St. Cloud, Minnesota, with an order for 6 dozen:

"I am much pleased with your Press, and think I can sell a great many of them."

TERMS:

The Dollar Copying Press, with the *Writing Case*, containing Copying Book of one and a-half quires, full letter size, with Pen, Ink, Paper and Envelopes, will be sent to any address, free, on receipt of one dollar and twenty-seven cents. It is sold also by Stationers and Agents. Address the manufacturer, J. H. ATWATER,
Nov. 28, 1860. Providence, R. I.

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution, over *three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate*—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to

"THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 548 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over

FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART!

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits,*" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in *fine line and stipple*, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30x38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The *Art Journal* is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3,50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced *the handsomest Magazine in America.* It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in coin or stamps. Address,

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
546 Broadway, New York.

☞ Subscriptions received and forwarded by JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent for Huntingdon and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen,
Nov. 21, 1860.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John White, Deceased.]

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John White, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY WHITE.
Nov. 21, 1860. Administratrix.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to sale, at public vendue, as the property of Andrew Wise, at his residence, in Union township, near Mapleton, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of December, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

The undivided half part of a tract or parcel of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the Juniata river on the south, land of A. P. Wilson on the north, land of D. McMurtrie on the north-west, and land connected with Matilda Furnace on the east, containing about 35 acres, more or less, having thereon a chopping mill and distillery.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to a tract of land situate in Union township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Vandike, adjoining lands of Levi Dell and John Pheasant on the north-west, Michael Quarry on the south, Jack's Mountain on the south-east, and land of Asa Corbin on the north, containing about 400 acres, with 43 acres cleared and three log houses thereon,

ALSO—All the interest and estate of defendant, in a tract of land situate in Union township, adjoining land of Asher Kelly on the north-west, a tract in the name of

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

AN EARNEST REQUEST.—We have published the *Globe* regularly for fifteen years, during which time thousands of dollars of arrearages for subscription and advertising, have accumulated upon our books. We have never *pressed* those of our friends in arrears, for a settlement. But *now*, as we have in contemplation some extensive improvements in the size and appearance of the *Globe* at an early day, we intend, before making those improvements, to have the wheat sifted from the chaff, and our books squared up. Therefore, all who are indebted to us are requested to call before the 1st of December and square their accounts. We hope there will be no delay on the part of *all* our patrons *in arrears*. We are politically defeated, but neither frightened nor dismayed.

COMMONWEALTH BUSINESS.—The following cases were disposed of during the first week of Court:

Commonwealth vs. Abner Lloyd.—Indict., Assault and Battery. True Bill. Not taken.

Same vs. J. McComb. Indict., Selling Liquors to Minors. Not true bill and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. Same. Selling liquor without license. True bill. Continued.

Same vs. Same. Selling liquor on Sunday. True bill. Continued.

Same vs. John Green. Indict., False Pretences. True bill. Continued.

Same vs. Christ. Couts, Jr. Indict. Assault and Battery. True bill. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period of one month.

Same vs. G. M. Park, Saml. Park and A. Long. Indict., Disturbing social meeting. True bill. Verdict guilty. Sentence, that each pay a fine of $5 and jointly pay the costs of prosecution.

Same vs. Geo. Montgomery. Indict., Malicious Mischief. True bill. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in jail for 1 month.

Same vs. Same. Indict., Larceny. True bill. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs and undergo an imprisonment in jail for 3 months.

Same vs. Same. Indict., Assault and Battery. True bill. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

Same vs. Same. Indict., Assault and Battery. Not a true bill and the prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. Maria Murrels. Indict., murder. True bill. Not taken.

Same vs. Scott Cresswell, Thos. Greenland and Isaac Kyler. Indict., Assault and Battery. Not a true bill, and the prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. Same. Indict., Assault and Battery. Not a true bill, and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. Anthony Roeloff. Indict., Manslaughter. True bill. Verdict not guilty.

Same vs. Jas. Armstrong. Indict., Manslaughter. True bill. District Attorney enters nolle prosequi.

Same vs. George Park and Amon Long. Indict., Assault and Battery. Not a true bill and the county to pay costs.

Same vs. Daniel Beatty. Indict., Assault and Battery. Not a true bill and the prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. Shepherd Westbrook. Indict., Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Not taken.

Same vs. Wm. Ammerman. Indict., Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Def't pleads guilty and submits. Usual sentence.

Same vs. Wesley Hickman. Indict., Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Not taken.

Same vs. Geo. Albright. Indict., Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Def't. pleads guilty and submits. Usual sentence.

Same vs. D. Hamilton. Indict., Larceny. True bill. Verdict not guilty.

Same vs. John and Oliver Culp. Indict., Larceny. True bill. Escaped.

Same vs. M. Corbin. Indict., Adultry.—Not a true bill, and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. James Webb, John Simpson and J. Johnson. Indict. Refusing to receive the vote of a qualified elector. True bill.—Verdict not guilty but they pay the costs.

Same vs. Geo. Black. Indict., Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Def't. pleads guilty and submits. Usual sentence.

Same vs. Geo. R. Thomas. Indict., Bigamy. True bill. Verdict not guilty.

Same vs. John McGee and others. Indict., Riot and Assault and Battery. True bill.—Not taken.

Same vs. John King. Indict., Burglary. True bill. District Attorney enters nolle prosequi.

Same vs. Same. Indict., Larceny. True bill. District Attorney enters nolle prosequi.

Same vs. Henry Helfright. Indict., Selling Liquor to persons of intemperate habits. District Attorney enters nolle prosequi.

Same vs. Curtis G. Carr, et al. Indict., Malicious Mischief. True bill. Not taken.

Same vs. Wm. Bradford. Indict., Assault and Battery. True bill. Not taken.

Same vs. Joseph Mullen. Indict., Assault and Battery. True bill. District Attorney enters nolle prosequi.

A RARE MUSICAL TREAT.—The celebrated "Continentals" will give a grand concert, in the Court House, on Friday evening next. Lovers of good music should not fail to go and hear them.

CHANGE OF CAR TIME.—The passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Central and Broad Top Roads, commenced running on new Schedules on Monday last. See tables as corrected in another column.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD.—Just received at Lewis' Book Store, a new article of writing fluid. It costs but a trifle more and is much superior to any writing inks.

FIRES.—The Shirleysburg *Herald* of last week, says the mansion-house at Brewster's old factory, in Hill Valley, Shirley Township, was burned to ashes on the afternoon of the 6th inst., with all its contents. The house was occupied by two families at the time; James Palmer living in a portion, and Mrs. Cornelius, widow of the late Reuben Cornelius occupying the renainder.

The fire originated from a stove-pipe in Palmer's apartment. Mr. Palmer and wife and Mrs. Cornelius being absent, and none but small children at home, the fire gained such headway before assistance was obtained as to make it impossible to save the effects of the inmates, who were thus rendered destitute. A lad confined in Mrs. Cornelius' room with a broken leg, was with difficulty rescued. Mr. Palmer was attending the Election at this place at the time. The house was a commodious two-story frame building—the property of Mrs. Speer, wife of Gen. G. W. Speer, and daughter of the late Judge Brewster. The joint loss is considerable, but falls most heavily upon the unfortunate inmates, who, by the occurrence, lose their all, and are made to rely on the cold charities of the world. We are happy to state that, through the efforts of kind neighbors, relief is speedily being extended.

ANOTHER.—About 5 o'clock on Friday morning last an alarm of fire was sounded through our streets. On ascertaining its cause, the buildings of William Johnson, in this village, were discovered to be in flames. The fire originated in his store-room, a small frame building close to, but detached from, his mansion on the south. When discovered, the interior of the store was thoroughly enveloped in flames, which soon vented themselves through the gables and roof. On the north, and close to the store, stood a long log and frame superstructure, consisting of stabling, bark, and mill-house, and tan, or finishing-house, attached to his Tannery. The fire immediately communicated itself to the roof and cornice of the dwelling on the south, while at the same time, the stable on the north, which was log, (the mow stored with hay,) was also in flames; the fire venting its fury rapidly onward, as if to devour the entire builidng. Fortunately, through the exertion of the citizens, a large number being then present, the roof of the bark-house, connecting with the tan-house, was torn away sufficient to arrest the progress of the fire at this point, and save the finishing apartment. The dwelling-house is of brick, or its destuction would have been certain. The roof was burned through, and at several times it was almost surrendered to the flames. Its entire contents were removed, in view of its certain conflagration; and, in the extreme hurry of the moment, the furniture, &c., was much damaged in its removal. The entire contents of the store were consumed. A considerable quantity of bark in the shed suffered the same fate.

The loss is considerable; but we are happy to learn that the greater portion, if not all, is covered by insurance in the Perry County Mutual Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery. It was through the almost superhuman efforts of the citizens, and the convenience of water, that the ravages of the flames were so fortunately arrested. Neighboring buildings were in imminent danger. The morning was calm. Mr. Johnson and his sons were absent on that night, but were summoned home through the day.

DESSERTS.—The lady who has charge of the Housekeeper's Department of the *Germantown Telegraph*, says of desserts, that these are the agents which cause a vast amount of human suffering, inasmuch as they tempt the appetite and bribe nature to transgression, which never fails of being punished sooner or later. All eat as much as they want of the ordinary dinner before the dessert comes in, and, without the dessert, would feel a comfortable exhilaration for the remainder of day. But the tempter comes in; the satiated palate is tickled, is whipped up; the man stuffs on, and for the remainder of the day is more like a gorged anaconda than anything else—so full that he rises from the table with deliberation, strives against coughing lest he might jolt up his dinner, and then sits down to doze away a whole afternoon under the oppressive influence of an inglorious surfeit. A large addition would be made to the comfort and health of any family which should discard the whole catalogue of pies, pastries, and puddings as desserts, and take in their stead one or two oranges or apples, or a dish of fresh ripe berries in their natural state; or if out of season or unattainable, an agreeable, neat, and healthful substitute may be found in a "mint-stick," a bit of cream-candy, or a piece of pure maple-sugar.

GOOD ADVICE.—Girls, let us tell you a stubborn truth. No young woman ever looks so well, to a sensible man, as when dressed in a plain, neat, modest attire, without a single ornament about her person. She looks then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enhance her value. If a young woman would spend as much time in cultivating her mind, training her temper, and cherishing kindness, meekness, mercy, and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornaments, to increase their personal charms, she would at a glance be known among a thousand—her character would be read in her countenance. That's so.

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1861, only 3 cents, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MANAGEMENT OF A HOUSEHOLD.—Young ladies, cut this out and pin it in your bonnets:—"No young woman ought to feel herself qualified to become a wife until she is sure she understands how to do the most that can be done with her husband's money. The management of a hosehold is not a thing to be properly and safely entrusted to hireling hands. A servant is a broken reed for the head of a family to lean upon. There are a thousand little ways in which money must be expanded, in which real shrewdness and enterprise are requisite in order to use it to the best advantage; and there are a thousand other ways of saving money known, only to those who have studied aright the art of economy. The Turkish proverb has it, that "a prudent woman is a mine of jewels," and, like many other Oriental sayings, this is beautiful for the truth it embodies. A wasteful housekeeper not only actually robs those for whom she undertakes to manage, of the comforts it is her duty to provide for them, but keeps her husband's head over ears in debt, and makes the domestic life of a poor man a continual series of experiments in shinning it from one day to the next; in keeping the stomach full, though the purse be empty."

THANKSGIVING.—Next Thursday will be thanksgiving, and we suppose all who can will make it a day of feasting and prayer. The good old yankee custom of devoting one day in the year to the Almighty in thanks for the many benefits which, as a people and individuals, we enjoy at His hands, is one that we hope will never become obsolete. Probably some of our readers do not know how the custom originated. It was in one of the early colonies of New England. One year they had not raised enough to live upon, and unless help should come from the mother country, England, they must perish. It was a sorrowful time, and they appointed a day of fastiug and prayer, that God might send them relief. The day before that so appointed, a ship laden with provision arrived, and the fast day was changed to a thanksgiving day, and it was thereafter commemorated yearly.

A TIP-TOP DINNER.—On Thursday evening last we received by Express a box containing a baker's dozen of very fine large fat partridges, which had been 'taken on the wing' the day previous, near old Derry Church in Dauphin county, by Major J. L. Poulton, C. M., of Harrisburg, and by him sent to us as a present. We can assure the Major that we *had* a good dinner the next day; *that* Christmas turkey wasn't thought of. Our thanks—hoping you *may* have good luck *often*.

GRAND HUMBUG.—Two weeks ago we heard an occasional loud whisper of a great turnout of wide-awakes that was to come off in this place on Tuesday night last. Well, it did come off—but what did it turn out to be—nothing more than a dull, flat, funeral-like procession. There was no enthusiasm whatever. The poor fellows walked along, side by side, shivering with cold, regretting that their mamma's knew they were out and that they were so far away from their homes and their friends.

DEATH OF CHRISTIAN COUTS.—Our old friend and fellow citizen, Christian Couts, is no more; he died on Thursday morning last after a few days illness. Mr. Couts was well known throughout the country, and by the travelling public generally, as he had been for a number of years and up to the day of his death, one of our most agreeable and accommodating landlords.

☞ Two young men were fined, recently, in Allentown, for defacing handbills. The boys of this town who are in the habit of mutilating and tearing down bills, almost as soon as they are posted, will do well to make a note of the fact that it is a finable offence. We shall enforce the law against all who deface bills printed at this office.

COLD FEET.—If you have cold feet, immerse them morning and evening in cold water, rub with a rough towel. In one month you will be entirely relieved. All the red pepper and mustard applications are like rum to the stomach, relieve you to-day, but leave you colder to-morrow.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK—*A new volume commenced—Now is the time to subscribe.*—We have already received January number of Godey's Book. It is a magnificent No.—Only $2 per annum to our subscribers. Call and see the Book, and make up you minds to subscribe early.

BILLS.—We this week send bills to some hundreds of our subscribers, and we shall look for early and favorable answers. The amounts can be sent by mail at our risk, if Registered by Post Masters.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character. *

MONEY MATTERS.—Since the suspension of the Banks, money is reported much easier in the cities, and times promises to be more brisk.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES—a new and valuable book just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ The best and greatest variety of pocket memorandum books, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A RARE CHANCE.—
FOR SALE CHEAP,
The well known Ambrotype wagon, situated on Hill street, with everything in perfect order, for carrying on the business. Terms easy and a reasonable credit given. For further information apply soon to the undersigned, on Allegheny street, Huntingdon.
Nov. 21, 1860. WM. F. THOMAS.

THE GLOBE:
THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall resume publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

THE DAILY GLOBE will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters, equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-five columns, they will appear in The Daily Globe of the next morning which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Head of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, at least 2,000 pages. This is acknowledged to be the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of words it contains.

The coming session will, without doubt, be an unusually interesting one, because the debates will, in a great measure, be upon the policy of the Prestdent elect, and The Globe will be, as it has been for many years past, the only source from which full debates of Congress can be obtained.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:—

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the DAILY GLOBE free of postage.

Approved August 6, 1852.

TERMS:

For a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE, for four months, $3 00
For 1 copy of THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, during the session, 3 00
For 2 copies ditto, when ordered at the same time, 5 00

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

Bank notes current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

JOHN C. RIVES.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, '60-3t.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurasy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.–6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of William Hess, Deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of William Hess, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. ANTHONY WHITE,
Nov. 7, 1860.–6t*. Admr.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.
MRS. L. A. HAMER,
Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.
The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.
Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–6m.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,
A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.
MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most apyroved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.–6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of Elizabeth Sheirk, Dec'd.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of ELIZABETH SHEIRK, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., all persons having claims against said deceased will present them to me for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment. GEORGE RUSSEL,
Oct. 31, 1860.–6t. *Administrator.*

CAUTION.—
The public are notified not to trust my sons JACOB and HENRY STAILY, on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by either of them.
JACOB STAILEY, Sr.
Petersburg, Oct. 31, 1860.–3t*

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL,
In Huntingdon, on the 19th day of of November. Also on the 17th day of December next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.
He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.
☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Humors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.
N. B.—See Handbills.
DR. W. LEVINGSTON.
Sept. 24, 1860.–2m.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME AGAIN!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Curmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost *nothing* to call and examine his *goods*. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–3m.

SOUND ON THE
BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.
LEVI WESTBROOK
Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.
Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books,
AND
STATIONERY,
No. 37 North Third Street, below Arch,
CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS. } PHILADELPHIA.
Publishers of Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, the largest and best Outline Maps ever published, Sander's New Readers, Greenleaf's and Brook's Arithmetics, &c. Monteith's and McNally's Geographies, White's Copy Books, Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Cartain and Wall Papers. [Nov. 14, '60.

PHOTOGRAPHY
In all its Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at
C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY,
532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia
Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereoscopic Portraits, AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, &C., For Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c.
Nov. 14, 1860.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
The Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a Commission, or wages at from $25 to $60 per month, and expenses paid. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child of 10 years can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and the price is but Fifteen Dollars. Persons wishing an agency will address
J. N. BOYLAN,
Secretary Erie Sewing Machine Company,
Nov. 14, 1860. MILAN, OHIO.

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, &c.,
No. 206 (old No. 116) N. Third St., Philadelphia.
☞ Our Carpet Chain is put up FULL WEIGHT, without pasteboard. Orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 14, 1860.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,
In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated *Works published.*
Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.
☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.
☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

PHILADELPHIA
PAPER HANGING MANUFACTURERS,
(FALL TRADE.)
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Having removed to their New Store, Cor. FOURTH & MARKET Streets, are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of
WALL PAPERS BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &c., &c.,
all of the newest and best designs, from the lowest priced article to the finest
Gold and Velvet Decorations.
☞ Purchasers will do well to visit the establishment of HOWELL & BOURKE'S,
N. E. Cor. Fourth & Market, Philadelphia.
Oct. 3, 1860.–3m.

J. PALMER & CO.,
MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA,
Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED and PICKLED FISH, viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Cod Fish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.
Oct. 3, 1860.–3m.

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assorments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches,* which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.
J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.
—ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old *style frames. All* goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all yurchasers, at NO. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,–1y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.
Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
Sept. 5, 1860.–3m.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS.
WM. C. NEMAN,
No. 33 North Second St., opposite Christ Church,
PHILADELPHIA,
Has for sale, the *best family Cooking Stoves in the Market*—a good and faithful servant; the great *provider* for the Family! Every household should have a *reliable* Lehigh Gas Burner Cooking Stove—always reliable, always economical.
Also, the great *Gas Consuming Heating Stove,* for Parlors, &c.—will burn less fuel and emit more heat than any other stove. For sale, with a large assortment of all kinds of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail. WILLIAM C. NEMAN,
No. 33 North Second St., above Market, Philadelphia.
Sept. 19, 1860.–3m.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!
HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.
☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.
☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission.*
☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.
☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.
July 18, 1860.–6m.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.
Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs,* which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle,*" I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.
☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.
August 22, 1860.–5m.

MADAME SCHWEND'S
INFALLIBLE POWDERS,
For the speedy and effectual CURE of all Inflammations, Fevers, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Piles, Gravel, and all Acute and chronic Diseases of ADULTS and CHILDREN, Send 3 cent Stamp to her Agent.
GEO. B. JONES,
Box 2070, Philadelphia P. O.
Hundreds of testimonials.
☞ Agency S. W. Cor. Third and Arch Street.
Oct. 3, 1860.–10t.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

For the Farmer.

THINGS I HAVE SEEN.

I have seen a farmer wade up to his knees winter after winter, through manure, in going to his stable, when for years his garden has been unproductive for the want of an article so much in his way in the yard.

I have seen a farmer pass fifty times by a breech in his fence and never stop to aright it, always putting it off till another day, until the greater part of his crop is destroyed.

I have seen a farmer plowing around briars until his field was so taken with them, that he was compelled to abandon and give it up to the neighbors around him as a blackberry patch in common.

I have seen a farmer put up his stock fodder in so careless a manner that the first wind would blow down the stacks; in which condition they would remain until the fodder was so spoiled that his half-starved cattle would refuse to eat it, and he would wonder why his cattle were so much poorer than his neighbors.

I have seen a farmer feed his horses in a hollow tree with both ends open, and a hole in the middle. "Oh," says he "the pigs will get what fals out." Yet strange to tell, he never could account for his horses being always so poor. *I wonder.*

I have seen a farmer, (and he a good rough carpenter,) who had not a door to his stables; he would stop the entrance with rails laid crosswise, leaving a hole at the bottom to creep in and out when feeding. The labor lost during the year in pulling down and putting up this abominable substitute applied to making of doors, would have furnished him for a life time. He is always "wondering" how some folks have time to do such things.

I have seen a farmer who took great care of his fodder, but in feeding it to his cattle would let in the hogs, or not separate them from the cattle, and before they could masticate half their allowance, the remainder was rooted about, and so filthy that they must be more than half-starved to eat it. He, too, is one of the "wondering" class.

I have seen a farmer who seldom went where his boys were plowing, and when he did, it was the same thing; for they would merely skim the earth, cut and cover—and "wonder."

I have seen a farmer, after all his labor and expense in growing, cutting, stacking, spreading, dew-rotting, and taking up his hemp, throw hundreds of pounds in the corners of the fence, to make room for another crop; again to be destroyed, in part like the preceding one.

I have seen a farmer richer than his neighbors, and to their great detriment, lose as much time in borrowing and returning the various implements of husbandry, as would pay for them in two years, if time so spent had been profitably employed.— *Franklin Farmer.*

SHINGLING.

A correspondent asks: "What will make shingles last longer?"

Twenty-three years ago I found I had a lot of refuse shingles on hand, both sappy and shakey, and I laid them on the back kitchen and woodshed.

I have just examined them, and think they will last at least seven years longer. The roof has not leaked, to my knowledge.

I soaked these shingles in a very thin white wash made with brine instead of clear water. There has been nothing done to them since, although I have no doubt that to have washed or served a coat of dry slaked lime or fine salt once in two or three years on them would have been of great advantage to them.

As I shingle differently from almost any one else, I will give you my method, and my reasons for it.

However wide the shingles may be, I do not allow the nails to be put more than two inches apart.

Reason.—If your shingles are wet or green, and the wide ones are nailed at the edges, the shingles must split, or one of the nails draw when the shingle shrinks. If the shingle is dry it must huff or crowd the nail out when it swells. Thus your nails are kept in constant motion by every shrink or swell of the shingle, till they are pulled out, or the shingle split.

I do not want the nails drove quite in, or so as to sink the head.

Reason.—The heads of the nails hold up the butts of the next row of shingles, and give the air a free circulation.

I lay my shingles in white-wash. I prefer brine for making it. I line with red chalk. I then white-wash the last course laid, down to the line, and after the building is shingled I white-wash the whole of the roof.

Reason.—To make the shingles last twice as long as they would without the white-wash, and I consider it much better than just white-washing the roof after shingling.

Carpenters often object to shingling in this way as it is rather dirty work, and declare they know it does not do any good—that it is just as good to white-wash after shingling, *&c.*

A common practice of the above suggestions would probably save thousands of dollars, in time, lumber and nails, annually.— *New England Farmer.*

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept. 24, 1860.]

1860.
FALL and WINTER GOODS.
FISHER & SON

Have just received an unusually large and handsome stock of goods, which they offer to the inspection of our community.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, embrace a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Cashmeres, Plaids, Poplins. All wool De Laines, (plain and figured,) Lustres, Modenas, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccaas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks, (black and colored.) Cloaking Cloth, Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1860, *General Agent.*

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, that fine and profitable stand, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street, opposite the Broad Top Coal Depot, and known as "*The Broad Top House.*"

The house is furnished with bedding, &c., all of which, belonging to the undersigned, will be sold with the house.

This stand is one of the best in the county, and owing to its favorable location, always has a large run of custom. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.—Those wishing to purchase, will call upon Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., who will make known the terms, &c.

Aug. 22, 1860.–3m. A. MOEBUS.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND
WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

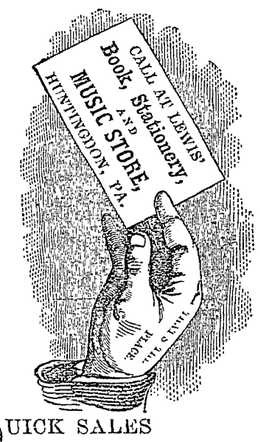
ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.–1y.]



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—
ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.
R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

JOHN PTASZYK,
PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—
J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

A CARD.—
DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860–tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of
J. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia: J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hannford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hannford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

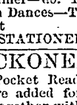
CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,  *WATCHES*
and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb. Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunter's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED,
Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best.
Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,